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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/450,813	11/29/1999	PAUL A. ROGERS	ACTUP0002	8209

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EXAMINER

DODDS, HAROLD E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2177

15

DATE MAILED: 05/18/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/450,813

Applicant(s)

ROGERS ET AL.

Examiner

Harold E. Dodds, Jr.

Art Unit

2177

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 February 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 13 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 12, 14-27 and 32-34 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11, 28-31 and 35-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>13</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

2. Claims 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 28, 29 and 35-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McIntosh (U.S. Patent No. 6,185,576), Shisler et al (U.S. Patent Application No. 2001/0018708), and Schaefer et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,826,268).

3. McIntosh rendered obvious independent claims 1 and 28 by the following:
“...retrieving a data row...” at col. 39, lines 10-11.
“...and associated security information...” at col.33, lines 14-17.
“...the data row having data...” at col. 39, lines 10-11,
“...to be contained in the report...” at col. 27, line 50.

"...determining whether data in the data row..." at col. 39, lines 10-11.

"...from the security information..." at col.33, lines 14-17.

"...if the data row ..." at col. 39, lines 10-11.

"...with a new page in the report..." at col. 28, lines 13-14.

"...the data row..." at col. 39, lines 10-11.

"...is placed on the new page..." at col. 28, lines 13-14.

"...such that security is implemented..." at col. 33, lines 14-17.

"...for the new page in the report..." at col. 28, lines 13-14.

"...placing subsequent data rows..." at col. 39, lines 10-11.

"...on pages..." at col. 28, lines 13-14.

"...such that data..." at col. 39, lines 10-11.

"...in the report is organized..." at col. 27, line 50.

"...such that security is implemented..." at col. 33, lines 14-17.

McIntosh does not teach the use of data breaks, the use of data sources, and the use of security tags.

4. However, Shisler teaches the determination of data breaks and the use of data sources as follows:

"...from a data source..." at p. 4, par. 0074.

"...will cause a data break..." at p. 8, par. 0112.

"...that has been retrieved from the data source..." at p. 4, par. 0080 and p. 4, par. 0074.

"...causes a data break..." at p. 8, par. 0112.

"...at the page level..." at p. 4, par 0078.

"...at the page level for the pages..." at p. 4, par 0078.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use data breaks in a report in order to start over at the top of a page whenever the classification changes for the items being listed. Likewise, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use data sources to obtain classification information about the contents of information contained in these data sources in order to have a reliable source of this information.

Shisler does not teach the use of security tags.

5. However, Schaefer teaches the use of security tags as follows:

"...forming a first security tag..." col. 8, lines 53-55.

"...associating the first security tag..." col. 8, lines 53-55.

"...having the first security tag associated therewith..." col. 8, lines 53-55.

"...until a second security tag is formed..." col. 8, lines 53-55.

"...based on a plurality of security tags..." col. 8, lines 53-55.

"...associated with the plurality of security tags..." col. 8, lines 53-55.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use security tags in order to have a convenient method of marking data according to its security classification.

6. As per claim 2, the "...report is generated from one executable component..." is taught by Shisler at par. 5.

7. As per claims 3 and 29, the "...forming a first security tag..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 11, lines 32-35,

the "...comprises retrieving a security identifier..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 4, lines 25-27,

the "...for each data break..." is taught by Shisler at p. 8, par. 0112,

the "...from the data source..." is taught by Shisler at p.4, par. 0074,

the "...wherein each data break..." is taught by Shisler at p. 8, par. 0112,

the "...is associated with one or more security identifiers..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 4, lines 25-27,

the "...combining the one or more security identifiers..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 4, lines 25-27,

and the "...creating a first security tag..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 53-55.

8. As per claim 8, the "...sorting the data from the data source..." is taught by Shisler in Figure 21,

the "...based on one or more data breaks..." is taught by Shisler at p. 8, par. 0112,

the "...wherein a data break..." is taught by Shisler at p. 8, par. 0112,

and the "...is caused by a change in category of the data..." is taught by Shisler at p. 13, par. 0150.

9. As per claim 9, the "...a data break..." is taught by Shisler at p. 8, par 0112 and the "...is a level break in the data..." is taught by Shisler in Figure 7.

10. As per claim 35, the "...a data break is a level break in the data..." is taught by Shisler at p. 8, par. 0112 and p. 3, par. 0071.

11. As per claim 36, the "...security information..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 39, lines 14-17

and the "...comprises one or more database fields...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 24, lines 35-39 and col. 22, lines 61-64.

12. As per claim 37, the...", security information...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 39, lines 14-17,
and the "...comprises information indicating one or more levels of access to the data...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 7, lines 38-42 and col. 21, line 40.

13. Claims 4, 5, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McIntosh, Shisler, and Schaefer as applied to claims above, and further in view of Hellend et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,014,666).

As per claims 4 and 30, the "...from a security system...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 19, lines 58-60,
the "...with a data row...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 39, lines 10-11,
the "...mapping the one or more security identifiers...", is taught by Schaefer at col. 3, lines 60-65 and col. 8, lines 53-55,
the "...in the first security tag...", is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 53-55,
the "...adopted from the security system...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 19, lines 58-60,
the "...creating a security tag adaptable...", is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 53-55,
the "...by the security system...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 19, lines 58-60,
the "...and associating the security tag...", is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 53-55,
the "...adaptable by the security system...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 19, lines 58-60,
the "...to a page in the report...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14,
but the "...associating a role adopted...",

and the "...with one or more roles..." is not taught by either McIntosh, Shisler, or Schaefer.

However, Helland teaches the mapping of roles as follows:

"...the installer maps the roles to the security configuration of the computer system on which the server application is installed, such as to specific user ids and groups..." at col. 2, lines 59-61.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to associate roles with security identifiers in order to provide a convenient mechanism for relating specific users with specific information contained in the reports.

14. As per claim 5, the "...security system..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 19, lines 58-60,

the "...has a plurality of roles..." is taught by Helland at col. 2, lines 59-61,

and the "...a plurality of users..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14.

15. Claims 6 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McIntosh, Shisler, Schaefer, and Hellend as applied to claims 4 and 28 above respectively, and further in view of Asmuth et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,272,767).

As per claims 6 and 31, the "...in the retrieved data row..." is taught by McIntosh at col 39, lines 10-11,

the "...upon which a data break is based..." is taught by Shisler at p. 8, par. 0112,

the "...in the security system..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 19, lines 58-60,

but the "...identifying a data column..."

and the "...identifying one or more roles that...correspond to the data column..." are not taught by either McIntosh, Shisler, Schaefer, or Hellend.

However, Asmuth teaches the association of roles with columns as follows:

"...These two columns are associated with roles that the columns of input table 11 may play in the generation of output table 13 as performed by the tool represented by icon 17..." at col. 3, lines 33-36.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to associate roles with columns in order to provide flexibility in the use of the system.

16. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McIntosh, Shisler, Schaefer, Hellend, and Asmuth as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Crapo (U.S. Patent No. 5,629,846).

As per claim 7, the "...to map the one or more roles...with the data column..." is taught by Asmuth at col. 3, lines 33-36, the "...in the security system..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 19, lines 58-60, but the "...deriving translation rules..." is not taught by either McIntosh, Shisler, Schaefer, Hellend, or Asmuth.

However, Crapo teaches the use of translation rules for mapping as follows:

"...The translation rules are used for mapping the entire source document to the target document..." at col. 2, lines 13-14.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use translation rules to map the roles to columns in order to provide a systematic and consistent method of assigning roles to the columns.

17. Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McIntosh, Shisler, and Schaefer as applied to claim 1 above, and

further in view of Lermuzeaux et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,621,889) and Kenworthy (U.S. Patent No. 6,317,837).

As per claim 10, the "...determining a first role in a security system that corresponds directly to the user...",
the "...determining one or more secondary roles that correspond indirectly to the user...",
the "...combining the first role with the one or more secondary roles...",
and the "...creating a security clearance for the user...", are not taught by McIntosh, Shisler, or Schaefer.

However, Lermuzeaux teaches the use of a security system which uses roles associated with users as follows:

"...The intrusion detection facility of the invention whose software architecture is shown in FIG. 1 is more particularly designed to be associated with a computer installation in the context of a security system designed to protect said computer installation from intrusions by users..." at col. 3, lines 13-17.

"...The mission analyzer referenced 120 is defined to verify that the tasks which are current for a user under consideration in the computer installation 1 correspond to the missions specified by the roles specific to that user..." at col. 10, lines 19-22.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to determine roles that correspond to users in order to establish a systematic and convenient means of defining which users will have access to specific data.

Lermuzeaux does not teach the use of security clearances.

However, Kenworthy teaches the use of security clearances as follows:

"...it may be desirable to establish varying levels of security clearance, such that only certain authorized users of the LAN are permitted to access a particular NAD server..." at col. 1, lines 52-54.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use security clearances in order to further define a systematic and convenient means of defining which users will have access to specific data.

18. As per claim 11, the "...comparing the security clearance..." is taught by Kenworthy at col. 1, lines 52-54,
the "...for the user..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 21, lines 62-65,
the "...with one or more of the plurality of security tags..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 53-55,
and the "...to derive a subset of pages in the report that can be viewed by the user..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 5, 43-46 and col. 28, lines 13-14.

Allowable Subject Matter

19. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: The Examiner finds Applicants' arguments on pages 12-13 of the "Amendment B" filed 15 September 2003 concerning a method of viewing a report having a security tag associated with pages in the report such that a user can only view data authorized to be shown to the user persuasive as applied to independent claims 12 and 32. The combinations of prior art from McIntosh (U.S. Patent No. 6,185,576), Schaefer et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,826,268), and Jebens (U.S. Patent No. 6,332,146) neither render obvious nor anticipate the combination of recited elements in light of claims 12 and 32. In particular, the combination of McIntosh, Schaefer, and Jebens

does not render obvious the phrase "renumbering pages in the subset of pages such that the subset of pages are renumbered consecutively such that the report presented to the user appears to be complete without indicating that one or more of the superset of pages of the report are not presented to the user."

20. The Examiner finds Applicants' arguments on pages 12-13 of the "Amendment B" filed 15 September 2003 concerning a method of viewing a report having a security tag associated with pages in the report such that a user can only view data authorized to be shown to the user persuasive as applied to independent claim 14. The combinations of prior art from McIntosh (U.S. Patent No. 6,185,576), Schaefer et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,826,268), and Jebens (U.S. Patent No. 6,332,146) neither render obvious nor anticipate the combination of recited elements in light of claim 14. In particular, the combination of McIntosh, Schaefer, and Jebens does not render obvious the phrase "the first page in the subset is page one and the subsequent pages are renumbered consecutively such that the report presented to the user appears to be complete without indicating that one or more of the superset of pages of the report are not presented to the user."

Response to Arguments

21. Applicants' arguments filed 15 September 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In the first argument for independent claims 1 and 28 on page 11, paragraph 3, the Applicants state:

"As the Examiner recognizes, McIntosh does not teach or suggest the use the use of security tags in the manner claimed. For instance, McIntosh neither discloses nor suggests "retrieving a data row and associated security information from a data source the data row having data to be contained in the report," "forming a first

security tag from the security information that has been retrieved from the data source if the data row causes a data break," "associating the first security tag with a new page in the report wherein the data row is placed on the new page such that security is implemented at the page level for the new page in the report," or "placing subsequent data rows on pages having the first security tag associated therewith until a second security tag is formed such that data in the report is organized based on a plurality of security tags such that security is implemented at the page level for the pages associated with the plurality of security tags," as recited in claim 1, as amended."

A combination of McIntosh and Shisler references teaches "retrieving a data row and associated security information from a data source the data row having data to be contained in the report" as follows: McIntosh teaches "retrieving a data row" at col. 39, lines 10-11, "and associated security information" at col.33, lines 14-17, "the data row having data" at col. 39, lines 10-11, and "to be contained in the report" at col. 27, line 50 and Shisler teaches "from a data source" at p. 4, par. 0074. A combination of McIntosh, Shisler, and Schaefer references teaches "forming a first security tag from the security information that has been retrieved from the data source if the data row causes a data break" as follows: McIntosh teaches "from the security information" at col.33, lines 14-17 and "if the data row" at col. 39, lines 10-11, Shisler teaches "that has been retrieved from the data source" at p. 4, par. 0080 and p. 4, par. 0074 and "causes a data break" at p. 8, par. 0112, and Schaefer teaches "forming a first security tag" col. 8, lines 53-55. A combination of McIntosh, Shisler, and Schaefer references teaches "associating the first security tag with a new page in the report wherein the data row is placed on the new page such that security is implemented at the page level for the new page in the report" as follows: McIntosh teaches "with a new page in the report" at col. 28, lines 13-14, "the data row" at col. 39, lines 10-11, "is placed on the new page" at col. 28, lines 13-14, "such that security is implemented" at col. 33, lines 14-17, and "for the new page

in the report” at col. 28, lines 13-14, Shisler teaches “at the page level” at p. 4, par 0078, and Schaefer teaches “associating the first security tag” col. 8, lines 53-55. A combination of McIntosh, Shisler, and Schaefer references teaches “placing subsequent data rows on pages having the first security tag associated therewith until a second security tag is formed such that data in the report is organized based on a plurality of security tags such that security is implemented at the page level for the pages associated with the plurality of security tags” as follows: McIntosh teaches “placing subsequent data rows” at col. 39, lines 10-11, “on pages” at col. 28, lines 13-14, “such that data” at col. 39, lines 10-11, “in the report is organized” at col. 27, line 50, and “such that security is implemented” at col. 33, lines 14-17, Shisler teaches “at the page level for the pages” at p. 4, par 0078, and Schaefer teaches “having the first security tag associated therewith” col. 8, lines 53-55, “until a second security tag is formed” col. 8, lines 53-55, “based on a plurality of security tags” col. 8, lines 53-55, and “associated with the plurality of security tags” col. 8, lines 53-55.

22. In the second argument for claims 10 and 11 on page 12, paragraph 4 and page 13, paragraph 1, the Applicants state:

“The cited references, separately or in combination, neither disclose nor suggest associating a security tag with a new page in a report wherein the data row is placed on the new page. Moreover, the cited references, separately or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest placing subsequent data rows on pages having the first data tag until a second security tag is formed such that data in the report is organized based on a plurality of security tags. Similarly, the cited references fail to disclose or suggest comparing security information associated with a user with such security tags in order to ascertain which pages of a report are viewable by the user (e.g., claims 10 and 11).”

A combination of McIntosh and Schaefer references teaches “placing subsequent data rows on pages having the first security tag associated therewith until a second security

tag is formed such that data in the report is organized based on a plurality of security tags” as follows: McIntosh teaches “placing subsequent data rows” at col. 39, lines 10-11, “on pages” at col. 28, lines 13-14, “such that data” at col. 39, lines 10-11, and “in the report is organized” at col. 27, line 50 and Schaefer teaches “having the first security tag associated therewith” col. 8, lines 53-55, “until a second security tag is formed” col. 8, lines 53-55, and “based on a plurality of security tags” col. 8, lines 53-55. A combination of McIntosh, Schaefer, Kenworthy references teaches “comparing security information associated with a user with such security tags in order to ascertain which pages of a report are viewable by the user”, which has been rephrased from claim 11 as follows: McIntosh teaches “for the user” at col. 21, lines 62-65 and “to derive a subset of pages in the report that can be viewed by the user” at col. 5, 43-46 and col. 28, lines 13-14, Schaefer teaches “with one or more of the plurality of security tags” at col. 8, lines 53-55, and Kenworthy teaches “comparing the security clearance” at col. 1, lines 52-54.

23. In the third argument for independent claims 1 and 28 on page 13, paragraph 2, the Applicants state:

“Since the cited references together fail to disclose each of the claimed elements, the combination of these references also fails to disclose or suggest the claimed invention. Moreover, since the cited references together fail to disclose each of the claimed elements, the combination of the references would fail to achieve the desired result. In addition, it is important to note that there is no motivation to combine the above-cited references.”

The motivation to combine McIntosh and Shisler as shown in section 4 states:

“It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use data breaks in a report in order to start over at the top of a page whenever the classification changes for the items being listed. Likewise, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use data

sources to obtain classification information about the contents of information contained in these data sources in order to have a reliable source of this information.”

Likewise, the motivation to combine Schaefer with McIntosh and Shisler as shown in section 5 states:

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use security tags in order to have a convenient method of marking data according to its security classification.

It is clear that motivations have been provided for combining McIntosh, Shisler, and Schaefer.

24. In the fourth argument for the dependent claims 1 and 28 on page 13, paragraph 3, the Applicants state:

“The dependent claims depend from one of independent claims 1, 12, 28, and 32 and are therefore patentable for at least the same reasons. However, the dependent claims recite additional limitations that further distinguish them from the cited references. Hence, it is submitted that the dependent claims are patentable over the cited art.”

The responses to the first and third arguments have shown that independent claims 1 and 28 are still rendered obvious. For this reason all dependent claims, which depend on independent claims 1 and 28 are also rendered obvious. Independent claims 12 and 32 have been allowed. All dependent claims dependent on claims 12 and 32 and the newly amended independent claim 16 are therefore also allowed.

Conclusion

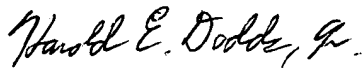
25. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

26. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Harold E. Dodds, Jr. whose telephone number is (703)-305-1802. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John E. Breene can be reached on (703)-305-9790. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Harold E. Dodds, Jr.
Patent Examiner
May 14, 2004



GRETA ROBINSON
PRIMARY EXAMINER